

COUNTRY

Romania

REPORT NO.

TOPIC

Soviet and Romanian Troops and Military Installations in and around

25X1

Timisca

EVALUATION

PLACE OBTAINED

25X1

DATE OF CONTENT

25X1

DATE OBTAINED

25X1

DATE PREPARED 10 April 1952

REFERENCES

PAGES

2

ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

25X1

1. A large housing project was built in Fratelia (R 16/T 90) south of Timisca (R 16/T 91) prior to the second half of September 1951. The site was adjacent to an old unused railroad embankment called Strada Cercului and not far from the Fratelia railroad station. Ninth Street also called Strada Chisodie joins the terminus of streetcar line No 5 and the site. The main railroad station is about 4 or 5 km north of the site. About 20 flat stone buildings, each about 40 x 10 meters were completed prior to September 1951. [redacted] the entire installation, which he did not enter, was still larger. On the site was a camp consisting of wooden barracks which housed a labor battalion of about 300. Some of the personnel of this battalion, which included numerous craftsmen and received replacements from a recruiting office, wore uniforms of various types including old German, Hungarian and old Rumanian uniform items. There were also young civilians serving with that unit. The site was guarded by Rumanian military sentries. No occupation was observed prior to mid-September 1951. Personnel of the labor battalion stated that the project was a barracks installation.

25X1

25X1

2. Prior to late October 1951, a large area with new Rumanian barracks installations was located south of Fratelia 3 and east of Strada Cercului which had been a railroad embankment. The area was north of the railroad line to Buzias (R 16/Z 29). The new buildings were constructed on meadows which had received a new sewage system. The new buildings were low detached structures which were arranged in rows and gave the impression of civilian houses. Rumanian troops moved in in October 1951. [redacted] numerous guns including types with short thick barrels and others with long thin barrels and muzzle brakes. The guns of this latter type were much lower than those of the first type. No trucks or prime movers were noticed.

STAT

CLASSIFICATION

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL/US OFFICIALS ONLY
SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL/US OFFICIALS ONLY
SECURITY INFORMATION

2

Several guns were seen drawn by horses. * No armed Soviet soldiers were seen at the new installation. The Soviet personnel at the post was quartered in the center of the city. Numerous Soviet motorized troops were seen near the roads to Arad (R 16/U 16) and Sannicolaul Mare (R 16/T 55). **

3. A restricted area which was guarded by Soviet military personnel was located in the forest northeast of Timisoara in early May 1951. [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] the former forestry school in the forest was occupied by Soviet troops. Soviet tent camps were also seen there in the summer of 1951. ***

25X1

- b. Soviet officers were seen entering and leaving the former Rumanian officer's mess on the west side of Piata Libertati prior to the fall of 1951. A large loudspeaker broadcast propaganda in Russian and Rumanian from the balcony of that building. Rumanian officers were seen at the building which adjoined the former mess on the south.

5. A park for tanks and armored reconnaissance cars was seen in the southern section of the forest about 1 km from the railroad line to Recas (R 16/U 11) prior to the summer of 1951. About 15 T-34 tanks and about 6 four-wheel armored reconnaissance cars were identified there. Infantry target ranges were between the railroad line and the guarded armored park. ***

6. Four new red low brick buildings, which had been constructed in 1951, were seen near Becicherecul Mic. (R 16/T 61) on the north side of the railroad line prior to September 1951. No military occupation was noticed. Residents stated that these new barracks buildings would be used as quarters for Rumanian military units. On 20 September 1951, about 100 Rumanian soldiers wearing green service color were still in Jecia Mare (R 16/T 72). They had no permanent quarters there.

7. About one third of the German families living in Jecia Mare was evacuated in the summer of 1951. All of them belonged to the possessing class. Those Germans who remained in Jecia Mare were either agricultural workers or people who had but little property. Only a portion of the evacuated farms was taken over by Rumanians prior to September 1951. The remainder was vacant. It was not allowed to visit persons resettled in the area southeast of Bukarest.

* [redacted] Comment. The large new barracks installations south of the city near a compound occupied by Rumanian soldiers had already been observed [redacted] in November 1951. [redacted]

** [redacted] Comment. The report confirms barracks installations in the center of the city as well as on the roads to Arad and Sannicolaul Mare to be occupied by Soviet troops, presumably elements of a tank division. See [redacted].

*** [redacted] Comment. Soviet troops and tanks were previously reported stationed in this forest which is probably used as training area for the Soviet post in Timisoara. It is also possible that individual troop units may be stationed there. [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL/US OFFICIALS ONLY
SECURITY INFORMATION